"Frail things may pass, their fame can never die,
Rescued from fate by immortality."

But, sir, while thus commemorating the first practical result of our revolution, it is not inappropriate to speak of the Union which necessarily followed—a Union which it was intended should be co-existent with time. True it is that, in its inception, it had to aurmount obstacles almost insuperable; but the great desire "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty" to ourselves and our posterity, cemented us in the bonds of a Union which has outlived the machinations of its enemies, and stands at this day the glory of the world. [Immense applause.] But though its foundation is laid deep in the "intelligence, patriotism, and discriminating justice of the American people," those who have watched, and now note the signs of the times, will not fail to perceive that Washington's farewell counsel, on "the wiles of foreign influence" and the "value of the unional Union to our collective and individual happiness," was well timed, and is most effectual non brotherhood—in repelling indignantly and triumphantly any attempt, from abroad or at home, to impair the efficiency of this Union.

In speaking of "foreign wiles," Washington had no allusion to that European exodus which for the last half century has added wealth to our expanding republic, and years to its existence. [Applause.] Nor to the ix though the arteries of our republic by base bribes and fulsome flattery, the more cessily and unsuspecting; to compass our ruin. To say that he alluded to that insidious wile of foreign nations which fed its way through the arteries of our republic by base bribes and fulsome flattery, the more cessily and unsuspecting to the familes along the republic—they are not shafely the provision of the familes along the republic more promoted tour posterior of the service of the several in exclusively might not be true. In th

its way through the arteries of our republic by base bribes and fulsome flattery, the more essily and unsuspectingly to compass our ruin. To say that he alluded to the British government exclusively might not be true; but true it is, that she, and she only, during our whole history, comme within the scope of his prophetic warning. She has been working mischief among us from the earliest day of the republic until now, fanning into flame sectional jealousies, degrading our national pride, and seeking the dismemberment of our people. Sixty years ago Washington uttered his warning, it is as applicable now as then—aye, sir, is it not more so? Then we were few in numbers, and just entering upon a new existence. Then the problem of man's self-government was in doubt; now it is a fixed fact. Then our area was thirteen States; now it is thirty-one. Then our resources were small, our commerce meagre, and our internal improvements nothing; now we have millious of surplus, a commerce that is thirty-one. Then our resources were small, our commerce meagre, and our internal improvements nothing; now we have millions of surplus, a commerce that whitens the farthest seas, and internal improvements that make each State throb with the life of trade. [Great applause.] If in 1796 Washington deemed it necessary to warn us against the "wiles of a foreign influence" which was jealous of our growing greatness; if he was fearful we might be the "satellite" of a more powerful nation; how careful should we be now, when we stand forth the admiration of the world, when we are the Ararat toward which the ark of the race is moving from the sweep of the deluge! [Tremendous cheers.] Our unparalleled progress creates a distrust in Great Britain, the only nation that can rival us—and to the end that we may be weakened, she has steadily kept alive sectional jealousies and created mutual distrusts. Her influence ramifies throughout all our interests. It presides on 'Change, dictates the leaders for certain newspapers, and in the halls of our national legislature would pull down our commercial and war marine to satisfy British vain-boasting. Her power is seen in those Anglo-American presses which think our country always wrong and other powers always right; she encourages agitators to strike at the constitutional rights of one-half of the States, applauds to the each the treason of higher-law fanatics, stops a growing and healthy emigration by creeking proscriptive barriers, and imprisons the zonl in the charnel house of a know-nothing ritual. [Great applause.] These are the results of British influence; against these I speak to-day, and against them I will ever speak. They have no right on this continent, and by the soul of liberty they shall not flourish here. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

DESCRIPTION OF PRILADEL PRILAD

ble. "It is from blistered into steet—it is whe from the trodden grape." This is our Union—this is the hope of the world. It was the result of mutual trials and mutual con-cessions, and, carried out in the same spirit, it becomes the Malakoff that is inoregraphe, the Redan of liberty that can never be taken. [Tumultuous cheering.]

wer be taken. [Tumultuous cheering.]

"What God in His wisdom and mercy hath joined,
And armed with His weapons of thunder,
Not all the earth's despots and factions combined
Have the power to conquer or sunder.
The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The union of States none can sever;
The union of hearts and the union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever."

And the flag of our Union forever."

Foreign presses may thunder their anathemas, and paid Anglo-American papers calculate the value of the Union; British wiles may tamper with our peace, and bome treason look bold; but in the great battle between conservation and fanaticism, one cause, one country, and one heart will triumph, and it will be the triumph of the Union. [Cheers, again and again.]

" HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."

The following letter, addressed to the Dayton (Ohio) Journal-a Fremont paper-brings Col. Fremont's pretensions to military glory down to their proper level: "HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."

To the Elitors of the Dayton Journal:

ence; against these I speak to-day, and against them I will ever speak. They have no right on this continent, and by the soul of liberty they shall not flourish here. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

When Spain, the great cut-throat on the bighway of civilization, assailed American reseals and butchered American citizens, this Anglo-American influence applanded. When the President would enforce a gentle of the compact of California, saving and treaty, it cries out Clarendon and Bulwer are right—Marcy and Clayton are wrong. When an Anglo-American woman burleeques the institutions of our sister States, Anglo-American presses appland the farce, and British nobility crawl on their knees to do her reversion. When we desire to live in peace with each other, "foreign influence" sends the British Thompson to "tamper with domestic factions," and when a political inquisition denies the right of suffrage and trymples on the rights of conscience, the Anglo-American press and the British minanous machinations. [Great cheering.] Listen to the warning of Washington, and awake to the wiles of this "foreign influences," It is time we should rebuke the insolence of these British hisanders. We have seen this influence, and bare felt its crushing power, from 1776 till now. The Declaration of Independence did not drive it forth. It survived Lexington and Brandy wine, Mommonth and Vorktown. In 1812 it hovered over field and flood, and tried to palsy American arms in striking for American rights. In 1832 it threatened Andrew Jackson with the British Interest and the many and marine corps. It is time we should assert the upon the proper should be an additional to the fact that the form them to make capital for an approach and tried to palsy American arms in striking for American rights. In 1832 it threatened Andrew Jackson with rebellion, when he, with the "people at his back," whom "British gold could neither buy nor awe." threatened the with first proper than of the victory less complete than it would have been had the victory less complet

ceeding.

I am, dear sir, your faithful servant, CHARLES SUMNER. States.

Attorney of the United States, &c., &c.

OFFICE OF U. S. ATTORNEY. Washington, D. C., July 2, 1856.

the 30th ultimo. appointed a day for the trial of the case, I understood from freedom of speech has been suppressed, and a general disjustment of the case, I understood from freedom of speech has been suppressed, and a general disjustment of the case, I understood from freedom of speech has been suppressed, and a general disjustment of the case, I understood from freedom of speech has been suppressed, and a general disjustment of the case, I understood from freedom of speech has been suppressed, and a general disjustment of the case, I understood from freedom of speech has been suppressed, and a general disjustment of the case, I understood from freedom of speech has been suppressed, and a general disjustment of the case, I understood from freedom of speech has been suppressed, and a general disjustment of the case, I understood from freedom of speech has been suppressed, and a general disjustment of the case, I understood from freedom of speech has been suppressed, and a general disjustment of the case, I understood from freedom of speech has been suppressed, and a general disjustment of the case, I understood from freedom of speech has been suppressed, and a general disjustment of the case, I understood from freedom of speech has been suppressed, and a general disjustment of the case, I understood from freedom of speech has been suppressed, and a general disjustment of the case, I understood from freedom of speech has been suppressed, and a general disjustment of the case, I understood from freedom of speech has been suppressed, and a general disjustment of the case, I understood from freedom of speech has been suppressed, and a general disjustment of the case, I understood from freedom of speech has been suppressed, and a general disjustment of the case, I understood from freedom of speech has been suppressed, and I understood from freedom of the case, I understood from f anxious to go to the North, and accordingly I fixed an

early day (Monday, the 30th June) for the trial. On the morning of that day I received your note informing me you had suffered a relapse, and that you were unable to attend, and I had the case postpoped. I then addressed you a letter, at which you express surprise, stating and interwoven with her political history as a separate that Mr. Leader, whose testimony you deemed important, had been summoned from Philadelphia, was in attendance as a witness for the United States, and anxious to return, and I requested that you would please inform me at what day you thought your health would permit you to attend, and whether you were willing the testimony should be taken in your absence, and whether you were willing should accept the proposition to submit the case upon the

testimony taken by the House committee. I cannot see any impropriety in any of these inquiries. I cannot see any impropriety in any of these inquiries. I am perfectly aware of that which you have thought necessary to inform me, that "the conduct of the case belongs to the attorney of the United States." But I did not suppose that in any case the desire of a public prosecutor to confer with and consult the wishes of the injured party would excite surprise. I regret that my motives eem to have been misunderstood. Having received no answer to my inquiry as to what time you will be able to attend, I have directed the witnesses to be summoned on Tuesday next, the 8th of July, upon which day, permit me to hope, your health will be sufficiently recovered to enable you to be present.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant, P. B. KEY, United States Attorney.

Silver Spring, July 4, 1856.

Dean min: Late last evening I received your communication of 2d July.

It is not probable that I shall be able to be present in court at the time you mention. But I repeat now what I expressed to the grand jury, that I have no desire to take any part in this proceeding. In mentioning the name of a witness, to whom you refer in your letter, it will be represented to the grand-jury room, in direct response to a question from the foreman of the grand-jury room, in direct response to a question from the foreman of the grand-jury was still in session, seeking for further testimony, at midnight."

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant, am perfectly aware of that which you have thought

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES SUMNER. P. BARTON KEY, Esq., Attorney of United States.

Silver Spaine, July 1, 1856.

Dear sin: I have your letter of 30th June, in which you ask my consent with regard to the course you shall take in the conduct of a criminal proceeding new pending in the circuit court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

Columbia.

An Amen.

An Amen.

An Amen.

An Amen.

An Amen.

An Amen.

French were convened yesterday morning at the American and embassy in this city to witness the marriage of Mr. Ronald McDonald, of New York City, to Miss Josephine Lesieur, daughter of Mr. John B. Lasieur, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, but for the last seventeen years a resident of Virginia, but for the last seventeen years a resident of happiness which the hear that I appeared at the summons of the law, and that I wished it distinctly understood that the proceeding was instituted without any suggestion on my part, and that I had nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with its conduct. Nothing has occurred to change my relation to the proceeding.

Its whole conduct belongs to the attorney of the United Brooklyn navy-yard, leaves early next week, in charge of avenue and Thirteenth street. As important business will Lieut. Commander Berryman, to complete the deep-sea be transacted, a full attendance is earnestly requested. soundings between Newfoundland and Ireland, which were ommenced by him some time since, while in command of the Dolphin.

THE ICARIANS IN TROUBLE .- The French Icarians at Nauvoo, Illinois, have become divided against themselves, a DEAR SIR: I read your letter of yesterday's date, in strong minority being opposed to the administration of M. which you express your surprise at my communication of Cabot, the president. They complain that for some months back, "there has been a systematic oppression of the milaying the village of Chatcaugay in ruins. Three hundred
in the conversation I had with you a few days before I
nority, that the constitution and laws are violated, that the

> OBITUARY.-Gen. Memucan Hunt, of Texas, died in Haywood county, Tennessee, on the 26th ultimo. His health had been failing for some months previously. His name is identified with the early struggles of Texaa independence, republic and as a State.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORI RAILROAD,-The Baltimore papers of yesterday morning contain full particulars of the late terrible railway accident near the Relay House. The following is the testimony of Captain Hoover, the conductor of the train, before the

"He stated that he was in the smoking car when the sig-nal was given to break up. He looked back and saw the baggage-master at the breaks at the rear of the car, and started for the front breaks. Before he could reach the

DIED. At Port Pierre, Nebraska Territory, on the 10th uit., JAMES MASON, aged twenty year a, fourth son of Gen. Jone Mason LOCAL NEWS.

TRAST.

The Present of the day whose there shall be a servite insurrection in the South; when the black man, greed with a life feedom, and wage a war of externiantous nagainst his mester; when the black man, greed with a life feedom, and wage a war of externiantous nagainst his mester; when the black man against his mester; when the down of a feedom of a start, and though I may not mook at their calamity, nor leagh when their fear coineth, yet i will had it as the dawn of a political millionnium—Johans R. Giolings.

"There is a higher law than the constitutions which very alsates our anabority over the downsin." A Giolings.

"There is a higher law than the constitution which very alsates our anabority over the downsin." A Giolings.

"There is a higher law than the constitution which very alsates our another in the country into an aryzervery account the country into an aryzervery account the country into an aryzervery account on the country into an aryzervery accountry to the country into a present in the country into an aryzervery accountry to the country into an aryzervery accountry to the country into a present to a country to the country into a present to a country to the country into a present to a country to the country into a present to a country to the country into a count

vantages, I prefer to receive the judgment of the court than to continue in suspense.

It is not my purpose to adduce any evidence in defence. It is not my purpose to adduce any evidence in defence. It is not my purpose to adduce any evidence in defence. It is not my purpose to a present a prese

In extenuation of my offence, permit me to say that no extraordinary power of invention is requisite to imagine a variety of personal grievances which the good of society and even public morality require to be redressed; and yet no adequate legal remedy may be had. So, also, are there cases which may fall under the condemnation of the letter of the law, and yet like considerations will restrain its penalties. The villain who perverts the best feelings of the better sex, and rewards unsuspecting devotion with ruin, may bid defiance to this honorable court. But, where a sister's dishonor is blotted out with the blood of her destroyer, an intelligent and wholesome public opinion, imbodied in an intelligent and virtuous jury, always has, and always will, control the law, and popular sentiment will applaud what the books may condemn.

It is the glory of the law that it is founded in reason. But can that reasoning be just which is not regardful of human feeling? Sir, no one knows better than yourself that such a reproach does not rest upon our jurisprudence; for, even the stern letter of the law touches with tenderness the husband who slays in the act the usurper of his bed. The child who kills in defence of its parent is excused by the law, which is ever regardful of the virtuous impulses of nature.

By a parity of reasoning, patriotism is regarded by

Being out of town, I have not had the opportunity of consulting my attending physician; but a skilful medical friend, who has visited me here, earnestly insists that I cannot attend court for some time to come without peril to my health.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your faithful servant, CHARLES SUMNER.

P. Barton Key, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

OFFICE OF U. S. ATTORNY

FOR District of Columbia, June 30, 1856.

Dear sin: I have received your note of to-day's date. The witness of whom you spoke, Mr. Leader, has been summoned from Philadelphia, and is now in attendance as a witness for the United States. The defendant has to-day by his counsel submitted his case to the court. Mr. Leader is anxious to return to Philadelphia will you please inform me at what day you think your health will permit you to appear, or whether (the defendant having pleaded guilty) you are willing the evidence should be taken by the judge without your testmony?

P. S.—The defendant's counsel proposed to submit the case upon the evidence should be taken by the judge without your testmony?

P. S.—The defendant's counsel proposed to submit the case upon the evidence should be taken by the judge without your testmony?

P. S.—The defendant's counsel proposed to submit the case upon the evidence should be taken by the judge without your testmony?

P. S.—The defendant's counsel proposed to submit the case upon the evidence the House committee. Please say whether you are willing I should accept the proposition.

P. B. K.EY, but the defendant as too-day and has been sentenced to solitary imprisomment, with hard labor, for life.

DEATHS IN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—There were about three there were in the labor, for life.

DEATHS IN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—There were solid the law, hin hard the law, hin has the cardinal political virtue. The were in the labor, for life.

DEATHS IN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—There were solid the law, hin hard the law, hin hard the law, hin hard the law, hin hard have the law, hin hard have the law, hin hard hav think your health will permit you to appear, (the defendant having pleaded guilty) you are willing the evidence should be taken by the judge without your testing mony? Yours, respectfully, P. B. KEY, United States Attorney.

P. S.—The defendant's counsel proposed to submit the case upon the evidence taken before the House committee. Please say whether you are willing I should accept the proposition.

P. B. K. Hon. Char. Summer.

Silver Spring, July 1, 1856.

Dear sir: I have your letter of 30th June, in which you the course you shall take

An American wedding in Paris.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, writing on the 19th ult, says:

Americans and transported in Canada during the month of June. They consisted of the 19th, 62d, 63d, and 39th regiments, part of the 17th, and a detachment of the 76th.

An American wedding in Paris.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, writing on the 19th ult, says:

Americans and Character in the defendant pay a fine of \$200."

PENNSYLVANIA CLUB.—The regular meetings of the Penn

BY TELEGRAPH.

Devastating Tornado. NEW YORK, July 8 .- A destructive ternado swept ov

Clinton and Franklin counties in this State on Monday week

Maine Politics.

Bangon, July 8 .- The black republican State convention held to-day nominated Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, present Un ted States senator from Maine, for the gubernatorial chair. Coroner's Inquest .- Reward.

BALTIMORE, July 8 .- The coroner's jury in the railron accident case rendered a verdict that the train was thrown off the track by the displacement of the switch by some persons unknown.

The railroad company have offered a reward of \$2,000 for the arrest of the guilty party.

Proposals for Wood and Coal.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE U. S.,

July 8, 1856.

Dealed Proposals will be received at this office until 19 o'clock, m., on Saunday, the 25th instant, for furnishing and delivering in the vaults of the Capitol, on or before the first day of November sext, one hundred tons (of 2,340 bs.) of best anthracite write-set coal, in lumps not less than three nee more than six inches in diameter, and entirely free of slate or other foreign substance. stance.

Also, for one hundred and twenty-five cords best hickory was
to be measured at the expense of the contractor in the Capitol ya
sawed in two pieces, and properly packed away in the vaults;
whole to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Secreti

the above articles, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Senate, will be required.

Froposals may be separate, and should be endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and "Proposals for Cosl," and directed "To the Secretary of the Senate, at Washington."

July 9—lawdw [Int., Sent., & Star.]

By J. C. McGUIRE, Auction

DUBLIC SALE of National Theatre Stock.—I will sell at public suction on Monday afternoon, June 30, at 5 o'clock it thousand dollars of National Hall (Theatre) stock, or so much thereof as may be necessary to exver a debt for which said stock is pleaded.

Terms cash.

Bale positive; to take place at the suction rooms of JAS. C. McGUIRE, June 18-te

63-The above sale is postponed until Monday af ernoon, July 7, at the same hour and place. JAS. C. McGUIRE, July 3-d

(32-The above sale is further postponed until Monlay afternoon, July 14th, at same hour and place.

JAS. C. McGUIRE,
Auctioneer.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.—Just received, another lot of fine sole leather and packing trunks, tadies' dress trunks, hat-box es, carpet bags, satchele, &c., being an entire new assorment, which we are selling at very reduced prices.

WALL & STEPHENS,
222 Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets,
Next to Iron Hall.

United States Patent Office.

TRESCRY DEFARMENT,
May 28, 1856

NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of the stock issued pursuant to the act of Congress of 2th July, 1846, that such stock is redeemable by its terms, and will be paid at the Treasury on the surrender of the certificates thereof, on the 12th of November next, when interest thereon will cease.

This department will continue to purchase such stock prior to said day of redemption, and will pay therefor the following premium, in addition to the interest accrued to the day of purchase, with one day's interest for the money to reach the vender:

On such stock received at the Treasury between the 1st day of June and the 3list day of July, inclusive, one half of one per cent. on the amounts specified in the certificates;

On such stock received between the 1st and 3list days of August, one fourth of one per cent.;

And on such stock received after the 3list day of August, the interest accrued thereon, and one day's additional interest only, will be paid.

Certificates of such stock treasured index this natice such bases.

And on such stock received after the 31st day of August, the interest accrued thereon, and one day's additional interest only, will be paid.

Certificates of such stock transmitted under this notice must be duly assigned to the United States by the party entitled to receive the purchase money; and when sent prior to the 1st July, the current half-year's interest must also be assigned by the present stock-holder, otherwise such interest will be payable as heretotre.

And notice is further given to holders of other stocks of the United States that this department will purchase the same between the 1st day of June and the 1st day of December next, unless the same of \$1,500,000 shall be previously obtained, and will pay for the same, in addition to the interest accrued from the day of the last dividend of interest, and one day's additional interest for the money to reach

in addition to the interest accruse. Items of interest, and one day's additional interest for the money to reach the vendor, the following rates of premium:

On stock of the loan of 1849, a premium of 10 per cent.;
On stock of the loans of 1847 and 1848, a premium of 16 per cent.;
And on stock issued under the act of 9th September, 1850, commonly called Texan indemnity stock, a premium of 6 per cent.
Certificates transmitted under this notice should be day assigned to the United States by the party entitled to receive the money; and if sent previous to the 1st July, the current half-year's interest must also be assigned by the present stockholder, otherwise the interest for the half-year to that day will be payable to kim as heretofore.
Payment for all the foregoing stocks will be made by drafts on the assistant treasurers at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as the parties entitled to receive the money may direct.

JAMES GUPHRIE,

NOTICE.—All persons having bills against either of the offices of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Customs, the First, Third, Fourth and Fitth Auditors of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States, the Register and Solicitor of the Treasury, and the Light-house Board, for stationery, blank-books, binding, or other contingent expenses, are hereby notified and requested promptly to present the same for payment in durlicate, properly receipted, four days before the end of every month, in order that they may be included in the discussing agent's account for the month in which they may be returned; otherwise, payments may be delayed to the end of the next succeeding month.

July 8—49wif

July 8-d9wif ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE next ordinary drawing of the Boyal Havana Lottery, con-ducted by the Spanish government, under the supervision of the approximagement of Eules, will take place at Havana on TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1866.

Whole tickets \$10-halves \$5-quarters \$2 50.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

Communications addressed to DON ROIRIGUEZ, (care of city post, Charleston, South Carolina,) until the 22d of July, will be attended to.

May 8-d3m

THE undersigned, for several years past official translator to the Department of State, respectfully tenders his services to the public as agent for the prosecution of claims against foreign governments, and as translator of foreign languages, especially spanish, French, Portuguese, and Italian. Gentlemen engaged in the prosecution of claims against foreign governments or otherwise, and requiring faithful and reliable translations of slegal documents, such as land tilles, grants, laws, decrease, &c., will find, in the experience of the undersigned, a sure guarantee for fidelity in the rendition of fidomatic and technical phrases, which long practice alone can give. Publishers throughout the Union desirous to obtain accurate translations of foreign books, literary or legal, will also find it their interest to apply to the undersigned, and may rely upon their orders being grouptly and satisfactorily executed.

For further particular sapply to.

Letter Call Tables TRO, 1800 and 11th, Washington city, D. C.

Willards' Hotel. J. C. & R. A. WILLARD,

Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street,

Washington, D. C. Jan 29-diftf

PRINTING-PRESS for sale, cheep for cash .-- A double cyinder Hoe's printing-press, now in good running order, being the press upon which the Washington Union newspaper is now winted. Apply at this office.

May 15-diff

MAGNETIC Telegraph Company.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, for the election of officers of the company for the causing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at the company's office, Philadelphia, on Thursday, the tenth day of July acxt, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. JOSEPH SAILER. June 27 ... 3t79,9dand9thJuly*

Life versus Death.

Just published, the 5th edition, price one dime only, CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULA;

By J. J. FORSTER, M. D.,

By J. J. FORSTER, M. D.,

BHOWING Nature's true antidote for these frightful scourges of the
human race, together with the proper treatment of bronchitis,
asthma, coughs, sore throat, night sweats, pulmonary and heart discases, king's evil, eruptions, tumors, ringworm, exid beast, sores
and ulcers, sait rheum, pairs and swellings of the joints, bonce, and
glands, and all diseases arising from an inspure state of the blood.

This little book, written in plain but foreible language, gives all
the necessary advice for a new, rational, cheap, and highly successful self-treatment, without drugging of any kind, and is strongly recommended to the afflicted, to heads of families, &c., as a most valuable guide in time of need.

It also contains interesting information for those afflicad with
deathess, rupture, bodily deformities, &c.

More than 10,000 copies have been soid, or mailed, within the las
few weeks, to every part of the country.

Price 10 cents. To be had of bookseliers generally, or, by mail,
post free, of Messra. BRIDGMAN & CO., 159 Grand street, New
York.

Office of the Commissioner of Lotteries,
Baltinone, April 18, 1856.

THE undersigned Commissioner of Lotteries of the State of MaryI land, being in receipt daily of letters from various portions of
the country making inquiry as to lettery, schemes with which the
country is flooded, and which purport to be "decided by the drawings of the Maryland Consolidated Lotteries," takes this method to
answer all such letters of inquiry, and inform the public that all
lotteries purporfing to be decided by the Maryland drawings are gross
frauds; that certain parties who style themselves Morris & Oc., and

Trands.

RICHARD FRANCE, of this city, is the contractor for drawing the Maryland lotteries—the business conducted under the firm of R. FRANCE & CO., as managers, and they have no sole agents in the city of Baltimore. There are, however, some forty liceased venders for the State of Maryland, who derive licease under him, through this office, to sell tickets in the Maryland lotteries.

D. H. McPHAIL.

NFORMATION WANTED.—JOSHUA P. SPAIN, generally known as Peter Spain, left his father's, in Dinwiddle county, Virginia, about the year 1880, and when last heard from was in the neighborhood of Burlington, Roone county, Kentucky. The said Spain has sometimes gone by the name of Dick Johnson. His father has lately died, and he has important interests in Virginia which has lately died, and he has important interests in Virginia which has lately died, and he has important interests in Virginia which has lately died, and he has important interests in Virginia which has lately died, and he has important interests in Virginia which has lately died, county who may know anything of the whoreubouts of the asid Joshus P. Spain will perform an office of hind-ness and charity by communicating with the undersigned at Dinwiddle court-house, Virginia.

JAMES H. BOISSEAU,